EXPERIENCE OF THE TROOPS WITH THE HEAVY SHOWERS.

NOT SO MUCH WORSE THAN IN THE UNITED STATES-HOW DELONGINGS ARE

PROTECTED. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Advance Post United States Army on River Guama, Province of Santiago de Cuba, June 29.-The rainy season in Cuba was the subject of countless descriptions before the United States troops sailed from Tampa. To-day is the eighth since the first regiments were landed at Altares Cove, and up to now the experience with the rains has been by no means terrifying. There have been two heavy downpours and two or three lighter ones, but they have been no worse than might happen in a Northern climate. Of course, no judgment can be formed from so short an observation, but at any rate the series of rainy days which fell to New-York's lot in the spring can have no parallel here. If a shower comes, it is over in an hour or two, and the sun, if it be up, soon wipes out all vestiges

The official advices to the Fifth Army Corps were that the rains usually fell after 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The first heavy downfall was about 8 o'clock in the evening, and last night at 11 o'clock there was a slighter one. A few days ago a light shower fell in the middle of the afternoon. Yesterday there was an afternoon deluge. Of course, the night mins have been exceptional. Several days, at 3 or 4 o'clock, there have been thunder and lightning and a beclouding of the heavens that were ominous, but these ended in nothing. Doubtess the Army will have its fill of rainstorms before the war is over.

Those who believed that the Cuban climate was not of itself a sufficient reason for putting off the invasion until fall may well say "I told you so," if the present anomalous conditions grow no worse than they are. This is a mountainous region, and more healthful, therefore, than swampy lowlands would be. The weather is hot, of course, but not more trying, according to various persons, than in certain parts of the United States. It is vastly pleasanter than the alkali lands of the West. Good water is abundant, and so are certain fruits, which may or may not appeal to your palate. There is lots of shade. Whatever may be the personal discomfort of marching with forty or fifty pounds of baggage, little actual illness has resulted from it. Under the protection of the Navy the landings were made at a short distance from Santiago, and comparatively little marching has been or will be necessary.

To return to the rain, the shelter tents have afforded excellent protection when properly pitched and ditched. Soldiers who are on guard in the liveliest showers merely get wet, and in due season get dry again. It's extremely simple; you seldom catch cold, and the bodily inconvenience is about all there is to consider. Some soldiers in the hot marches have thrown away shelter tents and blankets, so when it rains their only protection is a rubber blanket. If they lie on the ground, they get soaked. If they take it standing, they fare pretty well.

The coolness of the nights here has not been exaggerated. No one is kept awake on account of heat, as often happens in a hot spell in New-York. Indeed, the early morning hours are so chilly that a blanket is indispensable for comfort to many. The night rains have been rather a trial to the correspondents who have been caught in them. A certain number of these have discreetly housed themselves at Balquiri or Siboney, depending on the constant communication with the front for their information. Some make daily trips from the coast to the advance guard, starting at 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning and returning in the afternoon. They cannot stand this long, however, for the strain of fourteen or sixteen miles of tramping, with perhaps an excursion up a steep hill for purposes of observation, is too much. Some have gone homsick. A number are camped with the outpost, and make their expeditions from there. These have not even shelter tents, having provided selves with regular wall tents and being unable to have them transported from the landthem than to a soldier-first, because they are not hardened to exposure, and second, because afford to get wet. As it is, paper is scarce as hundred-dollar bills are in New-York, and envelopes are even more precious, as nine-tenths of them are now sealed by the rain and moisture, and can hardly be used.

There are several ways of taking a night rain if you have no tent. One is to enjoy what Army asked.

"Well, we were much surprised, and at the officers call a cadet bath-that is, to strip and have a refreshing shower bath. You wrap your belongings in your poncho and your mackintosh, if you have one, and they keep comparatively dry. Your hammock, if of canvas, will remain dry on the under side in an ordinary down; our if you empty it at intervals. Another plan is to sit on a pile of stones, to keep off the ground, gather all your possessions in your lap and ure for an hour or two, and the ground is so wet Hobson swimming in the entrance and trying that you must not lie on it for some time. It is to get out to sea. He had on a life preserve then that a campfire is most cheerful. You can and when picked up asked that they save his portant, it is a great comfort.

The showers that are foretold but do not been said. come are a great nulsance. The downpour becomes heavy so quickly that at the first warnheaps and gathers its effects under the rubber half an hour the skies clear, and you are safe. The feeling of disgust at having to undress un-

When the indications are for a light shower It is customary merely to seek a tree for shelter. If the downpour is unexpectedly heavy you suffer. And when you once get wet it is not heavy. You might as well put your shirts and underwear in a tub of water at once as to hang them out over night. After all, the wa'king necessary, not only to keep up with the main army, but to go with scouting parties and to send disratches and letters back, keeps the correspondents about as wet as they can be, so the rains

are accepted with philosophy. You can hear anything you please here. There is the best authority for every statement, however wild it would seem elsewhere. There is a Cuban doctor with the insurgents, who says that this is not the rainy season at all, but an St. John's summer. He say's that the real rainy season will be ushered in three weeks from now, and then there will be a downpour that will open the eyes of the visitors. Yesterday in about an hour two inches of water fell in tin cup; this may be regarded as sufficient to satisfy all curiosity, and there is no desire to see the genuine article in rainy seasons.

tales about Cuban fruits. The mango is his special delight as a subject for lectures. This extremely common, and many soldiers find it an agreeable change from the Army ration, declares that foreigners cannot eat it in safety; that it is called General Mango because in the Ten Years' War it killed thousands upon thousands of Spaniards, vastly more than did the not acclimated was to swell them up at the end of nine days. Two days later they would That was all there was to it-they would simply burst. As a matter of fact, when neither were insurgents burning up blockhouses.

use is recommended by Dr. Guiteras, in behalf of the United States Government, and no illeffects have followed its consumption in moderation. Some of the soldiers ate vast quantities of it, and one or two officers had to forbid the men in their regiment or company to touch them. This was taken as a corroboration of the nine-days-and-swell-up story of the Cuban, so many are depriving themselves of this refreshing food.

WHY CERVERA CAME OUT.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN SPAIN DEMAND-

ED A NAVAL BATTLE. Off Santiago de Cuha, July 6 .- "If we could have got by the Brooklyn-and I believed we could," said Admiral Cervera to Commodore Schley and Captain "Bob" Evans in the cabin of the Iowa yesterday, "I could have got away My orders to concentrate fire on the Brooklyn were carried out, but your ship has a charmed the New-York were not in sight, and it was and gave instructions that checks representing life, sir," and the sad-faced Admiral, with tears | concluded that it was a good time to make the | all subscriptions of corporations be prepared in his eyes, added: "My career is ended. I shall start. go back to Spain to be killed or die in disgrace."

as he said:

be employed were these: The Maria Teresa, carrying Admiral Cervera's flag, was to go first, and then was to follow the Vizcaya, the Oquendo and the Cristobal Colon. The torpedo-boat destroyers Furor and Pluton were to come out last and run inside of the ships, which were to SMALL SUBSCRIBERS GET IT ALL—NO ALhug the shore to the west. The west end of the blockading station was chosen because it was thought that the Brooklyn, being light in protection, would be the easiest to sink and as she was fast, would be best out of the way."

THE BROOKLYN'S TERRIBLE BATTERY.

Then one of the other officers added: 'We never thought that the Brooklyn's battery was so terrible or that she would attempt to fight all of us. She was a frightful sight when all her guns were going."

Continuing, the commander said: "On Sunday morning the lookouts reported ed it on Cervera's shoulder. He spoke Spanish, the two leading ships. That is all I receive an allotment of bonds. know of the battle, except that 'vo 8- During the month the Department has re-

LOTMENTS OVER \$10,000.

Washington, July 14.-The subscriptions to the new 3 per cent war loan of \$200,000,000, which closed at 3 o'clock this afternoon, including the offers made by syndicates, will amount to \$1,200,000,000, or six times the amount of the issue. The subscriptions represented by checks or other forms of payment, it is estimated, will aggregate about \$750,000,000, or three and threefourths times the amount of the issue. Early this week Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, who has had immediate supervision of the work in the same of the supervision of the work in the same of the same of the supervision of the work in the same of the same o connection with the loan, became convinced that the subscriptions of individuals would be far that the Massachusetts, the New-Orleans and more than sufficient wholly to absorb the loan, start. We were the last ship out, and we and returned to the senders to-night. It is saw at once that the Brooklyn, the Texas and thought at the Treasury Department that no in-Commodore Schley put out his hand and rest- the Oregon were doing dreadful work with dividual subscriptions as high as \$10,000 will

STILL ASKING FOR BONDS.

There was less doing yesterday at the Sub-Treasury than at any time since subscriptions began to be received for the war loan bonds. The rule excluding visitors from the vaults was relaxed again. A few uninformed persons sought subscription blanks for the bonds, but they were told that the only way to subscribe would b telegraph money orders to the Treasury in Wash-Ington before 3 p. m.
It was thought that the news of the surrender

meet further war expenses. In that case it regarded as likely that the present issue would be held as high as 106. The offer of a syndicate to take the entire loan at an advance at once put the bonds at a premium.

There was considerable interest yesterday in the allotment, and a well-informed official said he believed from the indications that the amount taken in the small subscriptions would reach \$5,000,000, and that the remaining \$15,000,000 would go to those whose subscriptions did not exceed \$1,000. There will be a large amount of money to pass through the Sub-Treasury in payment for those subscribed for in amounts over \$500. The checks forwarded by bidders for larger amounts than those which share in the allotment will all be returned to the bidders. The distribution of the bonds to the fortunate purchasers will also impose a great amount of work upon the officials and subordinates of the Sub-Treasury. This will not begin before the end of this month. held as high as 106. The offer of a syndicate to

THE OREGON'S RACING BATTLE.

HER MAGNIFICENT SHARE IN THE DE-STRUCTION OF CERVERA'S FLEET. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, July 14.-Although the Navy Department has not yet received the anxiously expected official report from Admiral Sampson on the destruction of the Spanish squadron on July 3, letters arrived to-day from the Oregon off Santiago, dated as late as July 7, which credit that battle-ship with contributing more to the completeness of the great victory than any other vessel in the American fleet. It is assorted that had it not been for her terrific burst of speed, rivalling the performance of the fleetest cruiser in the American squadron, and surpassing that of the Spanlards, certainly the Cristobal Colon, and perhaps another cruiser, would have escaped.

It appears that the Oregon was the only battie-ship that kept up the pace, and that she was neck and neck with the Brooklyn in the latter part of the famous race, at the same time enjoying the important distinction over Commodore Schley's flagship in getting an inside position next to the Colon.

This great run of the Oregon under forced draught lasted from 9:30 o'clock in the morning until 1:18 in the afternoon, when the Colon's haz came down. It is emphatically declared that only the Brooklyn and the Oregon took part in the Colon's capture, and no other vessels f the squadron can claim any share of the prize money accruing from the Colon, as no others were within signal distance. The surrender was made to the Brooklyn on account of the presence of Commodore Schley aboard that vessel, but the Colon's captain declared that the Oregon alone caused him to haul down his flag, and he had expected to surrender to her, being the nearer ship, but was compelled to give himself up to the flagship. He said he could have whipped the Brooklyn, but did not dare to fight her with the Oregon closing in on

It seems that the Oregon, next to the Indiana, occupied the most eastern position in the block-ading squadron in front of the harbor when the Spaniards shot out and ran to the westward ading squadron in front of the harbor when the Spaniards shot out and ran to the westward. Captain Philip, of the battle-ship Texas, declared afterward that he wondered how the Oregon so quickly put on her highest speed and, passing the rest of the fleet, took care of the fastest of the escaping vessels. Within fifteen minutes after the warning was given that the fleet was coming out, the Oregon had passed to the westward of all the American vessels except by Brooklyn and was close on that cruiser in the westward of all the American vessels except the Brooklyn, and was close on that crulser in an hour. Raymond Rodgers, executive officer of the battle-ship lowa, says the Oregon cross-ing his how was the grandest sight he ever saw, charging right down on the Spanish fleet and firing apparently with every gun. It appears, however, that one of the 13-inch rifles in the Gregon's rear turret had been incapacitated for several days, and men were at work repairing it throughout the running battle, the other 13-meh gun right alongside of them being fired as often as a target was presented.

MOBILIZING AT CAMP HAVEN.

SCATTERED COMPANIES OF THE FIRST CONNECTI

Camp Haven, Mantic, Conn., July 14 (Special). Seven companies of the 1st Connecticut Regiment arrived in camp by special train from the east at 9 o'clock this evening. They are Companies A. D. G and H. from Fort Knox: Companies F and K. from Fort Proble, Maine, and Company C, from Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H. The field and staff officers of the regiment camp with the Fort Knox troops. Colonel Burdett, commanding, has been at his home, in Hartford, for three days, and came to camp at 4 o'clock this

the companies here by to-morrow night. The three companies from Plum Island and the one from Gul nd will be brought over on lighters, and will

The members of Company C have a great deal to tered at Portsmouth. Some of the men got a look at Admiral Cervera, whom they describe handsome old man, terribly careworn and applic in ill-health, but with a dignified bear. They say that the Scanish sallors are treatwell at Portsmouth that they would not run if the guard was removed and they had tlekack to Scanis in their pockets, once Burnett says the men at Fort Knox were sighted when they heard that they were soing that they cheered for two hours, and the before they started for Camp Haven they hig bondres of the sapling huts in which had been quartered. Down in Maine it was a the day and chilly at night, and the change e weather has put some of the men in the tail tent, but the general health of the comiss good. pered at Portsmouth. Some of the men got a

hospital tent, but the general health of the command is good.
Uniforms are being distributed to the 3d Regiment. This morning Major Storey. Ith Artillery, U.S.A., was in camp and inspected Batteries A and C. A number of Government tents arrived to-day, and were pitched for the new companies of the 1st Regiment from Meriden and Danbury. These two companies expect to receive full equipments here. Colonel Burdett is impatient at the delay in the arrival of the other companies. The surrender of Santiago, he thinks, has made an opening for the regiment to be sent with the first expedition to Porto Rico. The regiment will be whipped into shape with all possible speed, in order not to miss this opportunity for active service. Togeth the camp represents a scene of greater activity than at any time since it was established.

INCREASE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS. Washington, July 14.—The monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the month of June, 1898, and for the whole of the fiscal year just closed shows that the exports of domestic merchandise during June amounted to \$92,994,401, an increase over June, 1897, of over \$21, 000,000. The imports of merchandise during June aggregated \$51.987,591, of which \$22,917,877 was free aggregated \$61.367.581, of which \$12.917,877 was free of duty. This is a decrease in the dutlable merchandise imported of \$15.700.000. The gold imported during June amounted to \$3.184.774, against \$650.343 for June, 197. The exports during the month were \$175.625, as compared with \$7.625.678 for the previous June. The silver exports amounted to \$4.105.650, a decrease of nearly \$1.000.000 from June, 193. The silver imports were \$799.765, a decrease of nearly \$200.000.

The figures for the fiscal year show an increase as compared with 1897 in the exports of domestic merchandise of \$178.295.412, and a decrease of \$38,100.559 in the dutlable imports. The gold exports for the year show a decrease of \$24.789.793, and the imports an increase of \$33.752.455.

The exports of silver show a decrease of \$5,088,-434, and the imports a decrease of \$89.444.

Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., July 14.-Work has practically been completed on the United States cruiser Philadelphia. Repairs on the Ranger are being hastened. The Alert is still under survey, and it is undecided just now what will be done

THE PROBLEM MAY BECOME MORE

MANY DEATHS EXPECTED FROM DISEASE AND EXPOSURE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, July 14 .- "If the war with Spain con-

tinues many months longer the will become a more important and serious one than ever," remarked an Army surgeon in conversation with a Tribuus correspondent to-day. He continued: "In the Civil War deaths on account of disease and exposure had a high proportion, as compared with the number of men killed in battle or who died from wounds. I have not the figures, but I venture to estimate that not more than one-fifth of the amount paid to pensioners to-day is on account of men killed in action or who died or were disabled by wounds. Of course, it is not to be expected that such great armies and numbers of mea will be placed in the field as in the Civil War, but the number is already large, and will have to be doubled if the war lasts six months longer. The probability is that the losses from disease and on count of disabilities due to disease and exposure will be comparatively greater than in the Civil War, despite all efforts to counteract the influences likely to cause such a result. The climate both in the Spanish West Indies and in the Philippines is against us, and despite the best sanitary precau-tions that can be taken and the best medical service that can be given, the mortality among our soldiers, especially in the West Indies, is likely to be great. I have observed that some of the sick who have already been transferred from Cuba to the United States for hospital treatment are suffering from serious disorders incident to the climate and army life in the field. There are disquieting reports, too, about the existence of yellow fever among the troops near Santiago. If these reports by an enemy more dangerous and destructive than any they encountered during the Civil War.

before, will become a more important and serious

"But in any event if the war shall be prolonged

THE PRESENT PENSION LIST. In this relation it is not impertinent to give some

figures showing the present magnitude of the pension problem, to which the Army surgeon referred. speech of Mr. Ray, of New-York, chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, which was delivered in the House of Representatives on July 7. On March 31, 1898, we had on the pension rolls the

On March 21, 1888, we had on the pension rolls the following pensioners:
Under general law: Army invalid (soldiers), 329,787;
Navy invalid (seamen, etc.), 4,837; total, 334,624.
Under act of June 27, 1890; Army invalid, 334,702;
Navy invalid, 14,349, total, 469,961.
Total soldiers, sallors and marines, 743,575.
Under general law: Army widows and dependent relatives, 2,329; total, 95,598.
Under act of June 27, 1890; Army widows and dependent relatives, 5,807; total, 122,963.
Total widows and dependent relatives, 219,561.
Army nurses, 644. Total pensioners, 249,561.
Army nurses, 644. Total pensioners, War of the Rebellion, 963,890.
Revolutionary pensioners, 18, War of 1812, pensioners, 2,323. Indian wars, pensioners, 6,262. Mexical War, pensioners, 18,293. Total pensioners March 31, 1898, 999,974.
In truth, about one person out of every seventy.

In truth, about one person out of every seventy of our population draws a pension from the General Government.

Government.

In 1807 we paid pensions to the amount of \$139,199.717 35: paid pension agents for disbursing, \$572,439.41; paid expenses of Pension Bureau, \$3.415.343.64;
total expense year ending July 1, 1893, \$143,375.50 42.

During the fiscal year ending July 1, 1898, we have
paid in round numbers \$148.09.000 to our pensioners.

From the best sources obtainable it is estimated
that 2,234,911 different individual soldiers, seamen
and marines served in the Union Army and Navy
during the War of the Rebellion. The total number enlisted in the Army was 2,672,341. The total
number enlisted in the Navy was 105,963. Total,
2,773,704. Defincting re-enlistments (largely estimated), 548,393, leaves the total as above stated.

2.75.704. Deducting re-enlistments (largely estimated), 548,353, leaves the toal as above stated, 2.234,911.

Of these 105,963 were seamen and marines. Excluding deserters, it appears that 1.27,353 were living at the termination of service, and hence at least 50,568 perished during the war. From the best obtainable sources it is estimated, with substantial accuracy, that there were 1.945,254 surviving soldiers and sailors of the late war January 1, 1898. There are at least 100,000 widows and dependent relatives who have, or at least claim, a pensionable status under existing law.

WAR VESSELS AT NEWPORT NEWS.

THE RESOLUTE MAY BE ARMED-THE YANKEE TO CONVOY COLLIERS.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 14 (Special) .- The United States transport Resolute, formerly the Old Dominion liner Yorktown, entered port at Newport News this morning at 10 o'clock, and anchored off the city. The Resolute comes from Charleston, which port she left yesterday morning, and she will await orders here. The officers of the ship have no knowledge of the Department's purpose in ordering her to Newthat the Resolute will receive a battery of 4 or 5 inch guns at the shipyard, and thus be con-

verted into an auxiliary cruiser. The officers and crew of the Resolute all wore happy smiles when ashore this afternoon, due probably to the fact that they are entitled to a portion of the prize money coming to the ships under Commodore Schley, as a reward for the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron. The Resolute was within signalling distance of the flagship in the engagement, the Brooklyn, and, according to naval custom, will come in for a share of the prize money. All of the officers and men who are ashore are loud in their praise of the conduct of the Brooklyn in the fight, and give all credit to Commodore Schley, An officer stated this afternoon that no orders had been received as yet.

The auxiliary cruiser Yankee, Commander Brownson, is still at the Navy Yard having Brownson, is still at the care and she slight alterations made to her machinery, and she will probably sail for Santiago to-morrow. The Yankee has been selected to convoy the colliers awaiting her to proceed to Santiago with coal for the warships there. The Abarenda, the Sterling and the Alexander are now anchored Sterling and the Alexander are now anchored off Old Point coal laden, the Leonidas and the Cassar passed on last night from Santiago, and the Cassius and Justin are loading.

MERRITT'S MEN SATISFIED.

AN INTERESTING LETTER WRITTEN ON THE WAY TO MANILA.

A letter written on board the steamer China by member of the Manila expedition, under command of General Francis Vinton Greene, speaks in the highest terms of the means of transportation from San Francisco, and says that the quarters occupied by the men were paiatial, as compared with those which were furnished in New-York Harbor to the troops which were sent from this port.

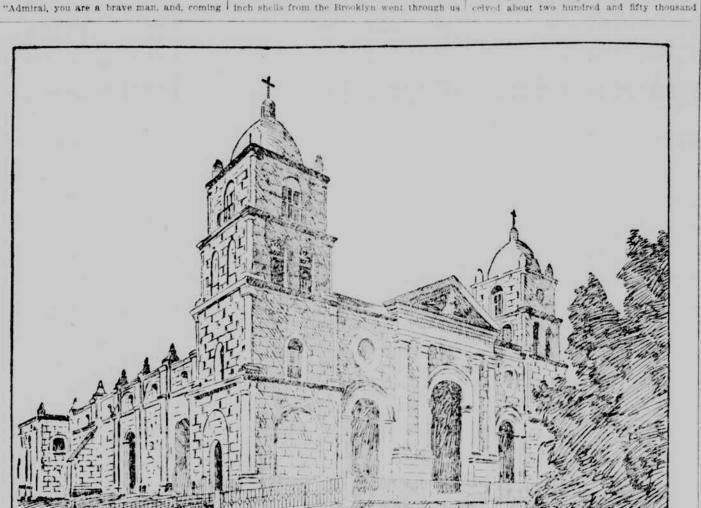
As to the men, the writer says: "Every man has two suits of canvas and duck clothing, and underwear, socks and gingham shirts are aboard, to be issued when we arrive at our destination. We will be queer-looking soldiers in the strange uniform. The men are very enthusiastic, and it is a great experience for most of them, be-cause fully 75 per cent on heard this ship never saw the ocean or an ocean ship until they became passengers on the China.

"The Western troops are a sturdy lot. They lack the finish of the Eastern men, but they are cleancut, well-built Americans. They are older, heavier and larger than our men. Many of the regiments need a great deal of drilling, but they are willing and anxious, and will make splendid soldiers. To those who came here from Southern camps the trip was a great lesson in patriotism. In Florida we saw men who came from Eastern States, and various sections were represented all along the trip across the length and breadth of the land, but all were actuated by the same desire, the same ambition—the honor of 'Old Glory' and to avenge the Maine. This talk of freeing Cuba cuts little or no figure with the men. The spirit of the Army is: The country is at war and reeds its sons to help her, and the Maine must be avenged to the last drop of blood that was spilt. The Maine has more to do with it than anything else, and the men of Colorado and California are as anxious to obtain retribution for the murder of our sailors as the men of the East.

This letter was mailed at Honolulu, where the troops rested on their way to Manila. was a great lesson in patriotism. In Florida we

CRUISER VIKING STARTS SOUTH.

The observer at Sandy Hook reported at 11:30 a.m. yesterday that the auxiliary cruiser Viking. which has been doing patrol duty around the mine selds in the harbor, had disappeared. She was seen early in the morning cruising off Sandy Hook. It is supposed that she has gone south, as it was intended that she should carry supplies to the



CATHEDRAL OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

country can only do you honor." told briefly by Commander Adolphe Converes, | best to surrender." a prisoner on board the converted yacht Vixen, taken off the battle-ship Cristobal Colon. Chief Engineer Stanford F. Moses, of the Vixen, acted down at 15 knots, but she was doing more than drafts. Postoffice money orders, express money as interpreter for the correspondent of The As- | that when she chased ua." sociated Press, the conversation being in the international language of the Navy, French. Commander Contreres told this interesting story;

THE STORY OF THE ATTEMPTED ESCAPE. "It is not true that the heavy fire of the Amerlean ships drove us out. Besides the accident to the Reina Mercedes, we had no casualties. The dynamite shells of the Vesuvius did no damage ing place. A rain is a little more serious to except to terrorize people. A shell did not strike Smith Cay at all, but hit near the base. We arrived in Santiago Harbor on May 19. We did . know that our whereabouts We made no attempt to hide or to cover up our plans. We simply took easy stages to get to Cuba. It was frightfully hot in the harbor, and

we suffered greatly." "What about the Hobson expedition?" was

first alarm believed that a torpedo-boat attack was going on. The shore batteries opened up and the ships used their rapid-fire guns. The dynamos were not going, however, and we had no searchlight, so that we could not find the object. We did not sink her with our batteries or our mines. She sunk herself with her own torpedoes by blowing out her bottom. Admiral Cervera in making a tour of the shore batteries in a steam launch a little later found companions. This was done, all of the men being in the water, and not on a raft, as has

"We made no attempt to get out, and did not use our torpedo-boats, as all our machinery was ing it is advisable to prepare for the worst. So | defective, and we were trying to repair it. The half the party strips and tucks away all cloth- frequent bombardment by the American ships ing in ponchos; the other half mounts stone resulted in considerable loss of life, but did little other damage. The batteries were not cloths. There are flashes of lightning and the harmed to any extent. It is not true that we thunder rolls, but the rain holds off. Just as all dismounted our ship guns. The Reina Mercedes's are about to don their clothes again the clouds guns were all on the forts when Commodore grow murky, and there is another wait. After Schley arrived. On Saturday, May 28, we got word that Schley had left Clenfuegos for Santiago, and we started to get out. The news had come too late, as Schley had left a couple of his ships to act as decoys before Clerfuegos, and in the mean time had come down here. On Sunday morning, May 29, we found Schley blocking our way out. It was then Cervera's intention to come out and give battle, but General Linares and the citizens objected, and we

stayed." ALARMED BY HOBSON'S EXPLOIT.

"Are Hobson and his men well?" "No. Mr. Hobson is all right, but all of the men are down with fever, and have been sick for some time. I believe they are well

taken care of, however." Then Mr. Contrereu began the most interest ing part of his narrative, that relating to the movements of Cervera. He said:

"Admiral Cervera, after the arrival of a great American fleet, did not believe it wise to go out and try to fight it. He argued that the best policy for the fleet was to hold the harbor against the enemy and be ready by an enfllading fire over the hilltops to drive back the invading army. At first the people in Santiago believed this wise, but as provisions ran short and dispatch after dispatch came from Madrid it was found that public sentiment demanded a naval battle. On Saturday last a conference was called on the flagship, the Maria Teresa, and all the officers of the fleet were present. Admiral Cervera announced his intention of going out, and it was decided to try it that night. Just after dark, and after the ships had got up their anchors ready to start, beacon lights were seen on the western hill, and it was decided that the American fleet had been warned of our intention, and would close in on us. In addition to that it was found that the searchlights Cuban bullets. Its effect, he declared, on those flashed in the entrance from the American ships would prevent us steaming by the Merrimac wreck in a narrow channel. It was afterward,

too late, learned that the supposed signal-lights "The order of coming out and the tactics to

is only an exemplification of that bravery. Your the stern. We saw no other ships than those was from a New-York bank for \$100,000,000, in the last two hours, but we had to make such | closing a check for \$2,000,000. It was Secre-The story of Cervera's attempt to escape is a long detour in setting out that we thought it | fary clare's intention to make the payments on He waited for a moment, and then said

> All the officers captured were despondent over home for three months. None of the officers of the Cristobal Colon were killed.

REMOVAL OF THE HARBOR MINES.

MAJOR ADAMS AWAITING AN DEINION PROM THE TORPEDO BUARD

Major Henry M. Adams, chief of the corps of the added to the process of the theory of the three type is to restrict the thoracs of the mine type is to restrict the Hours's opinion to day morrow. It is not thought likely that alone in the harbor will be removed but only closing the Swarn, East and other channels guarther transfer the passage of shifts in a first the harbor will be constituted in the harbor will be constituted and enant forward, the Supervices of the harbor is received to wall from Major Adams 71, so to the petitions asking that contractors to see at high

CONTINUED DEMAND FOR LIGHTERS.

THE GOVERNMENT IMPRESSING ALL THAT CAN BE OBTAINED SOUTH OF THE DELA-WARE BREAKWATER

Building, yesterday bids were opened for twenty-five thousand blue blouses. The contracts were not awarded. It was said at the department yesterday Cuban waters, all the lighters that can be of

THE POSTAL INVESTIGATION.

Washington, July 14 - The sub-committee of the Congressional Postal Service Investigation Commission heid a meeting to-day and decided to begin his work in Boston next Tuesday. The sub-committee will make an investigation in Boston of all questions bearing upon the management of second-class mail matter, with the view of arriving at correct conclusions as to the abuses which the Lond bill was intended to correct. Some attention will be given also in that city to the pneumatic tube service, but the principal part of this latter branch of the inquiry will be reserved until New-York is reached, which is the second place to be visited by the sub-committee. After leaving New-York the committee will gradually move westward, probably stopping at Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Buffalo and Detroit and other places if time permits. The purpose is to reach Cheage about August 15, when a meeting of the full committee will be held and the work of investigating the transportation charges begun. mission held a meeting to-day and decided to begin

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, Muly 14.—The President to-day made

Washington, July 14.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

JUSTICE—HAMILTON GLOVER EWART, of North Carolina, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of North Carolina, EDWARD R. MEIN, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas.

STATE—Colonel PETER C. HAINES, Corps of Engineer, United States Army, to be a member of the Northern Canal Commission.

WAR—JACOB F. KENT, to be major general of volunteers, SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG, to be major general of volunteers, WILLIAM W. HARTZ, to be engineer officer of volunteers, with JAM W. HARTZ, to be engineer officer of volunteers, with rank of major.

PREPARING STEAMSHIPS FOR SERVICE.

The steamships Roumania and Michigan, recently ought by the Government for use as transports, e now being fitted out as rapidly as possible at are now being litted out as 'mapany as possessed.

Pier No. 26, Brooklyn, It is expected that they will be ready to sail at the end of this week. They will be used to carry troops, horses and supplies South, and will also take troops either to Cuba or Porto Rico. They were formerly the property of the Allan State Line, and ran between this port

out as you did, in the face of a superior force, ; and a 13-inch shell from the Oregon hit us in ; subscriptions, and nearly the last one opened account of the bonds as easy to the people as possible, and all forms of payment were to be "'Brassey's Naval Annual' puts the Oregon | received | These included | cash, checks, bank orders, certificates of deposit, and during the last day or two the Department has received the affair. They said they had not heard from | money by telegraph. During the entire month there has been an average of 15,000 subscriptions received daily, and some days the number has exceeded 20,000. To handle this enormous multi and to schedule the subscriptions, a force of over three hundred cierks has been con stantly conployed. It probably will be two three days before it is known just the size of the largest subscriptions which can be accepted.

ALL MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES TAXABLE

AND CONTINUANCE PAPERS. Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court yesterday, banded down a decision upholding the course pur-sued by Register Frommo in insisting that the stamp duty exacted by the War Revenue law on renewals or continuances of moragages be publi cates of indebtedness on existing mortgages, in

The question arose on the refusal of Registe to the Consumers' Brewing Company for \$4.00 in

isst to be filed unless a fee of \$1 be was paid for stamp dury. The Conaimers' Brewing Company claimed that the certificate was not a renewal of the mericage, and that the document came within the term certificates of any description required by law not otherwise specified in this act. All such certificates only pay a fee of 18 cents.

An application was made for a mandamy to compel the Register to accept the certificate on receiving a fee of 10 cents, and after hearing argument yesterday on toth sides, Justice Pryor agreed to decide the case at once, so as to permit an immediate appeal from his rulling. 'In cases of writs of mandamys,' he said, 'the rights of the relator must be clear. I am of opinion that this is, in the sense of the War Revenue statute, a renewal or continuance of the original mortgage or agreement. The act requiring the annual filing of such a certificate states that the mortgage shall not be good as against creditors unless it is filed. Accordingly the application for a mandamus is denied."

SENDERS OF TELEGRAMS MUST PAY. Washington, July 14.—The Commissioner of Inmessages must be stamped by the senders, as shown in the following letter mailed to-day:

Gentlemen: Upon the question as to whose duty Gentlemen: Upon the question as to whose duty it is to affix a stamp required by the Act of June II. 1898, to each telegraphic message offered for transmission, you are advised that this effice rules that this duty devoives upon the person who makes, signs or issues the message.

Section 7 of the act provides that if any person or persons shall make, sign or issue any instrument, downers or paper of any description whatsoever, without the same being duly stamped for denoting the tax thereon, the said person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall pay a fine of not more than 180. Telegraphic dispatches and messages are enumerated in the act as requiring the documentary one-cent stamp.

or enumerated in the act as requiring the docuentary one-cent stamp.
Section 1s of the act imposes upon the telegraph
meany a penalty of the for transmitting any
statch or measure that has not been stamped in
cordance with Section 7.
You are further advised that the exemption of
essages of the officials and employee of railroad
impanies, as provided in Section 1s, is strictly
mitted to the transmission of those messages beeven stations on the respective systems of railads of the railroad companies. All dispatches or
essages of railroad officials and employes sent
on railroad stations on their respective railroads,
and destined for places beyond their respective railpade, must be stamped by their makers, signers
is accordance with Section 7.

Essacra in accordance with Section 7.

MORE STAMP TAX RULINGS.

lector Charles H. Treat. In regard to the inquiry by Miller, Peckha Dixon, who said that the Clerk of the County of

New-York declined to receive for filing or reis attached, unless a ten-cent revenue stamp is affixed, Commissioner Scott says: "No stamp is required on the jurat to an affidavit. Certificates of acknowledgment to deeds, mortgages and similar instruments require to be stamped."

inquiry: "Jues, demijohns and kers, containing wines, do not require stamps under the new revenue law, unless these vessels are of such size and material as to show them to be used as bottles or substitutes for bottles, for the purpose of evading the tax, in which case they must be stamped. Liqueurs are not taxable as wines under Schedule B, unless in any case they are held out or recommended to the public by the makers, vendors or proprietors thereof, as proprietary medicines of

Western Union Telegraph Company, New-York,

Two decisions by Commissioner Scott, bearing on the Stamp Tax, were received yesterday by Col-

any affidavit or instrument to which an affidavit The Commissioner also wrote in response to an inquiry: "Jugs, demijohns and kegs, containing

and it is undecided just now what will be done with her. Over five hundred men are at work on the Yorktown, and are making every effort to get that vessel in condition for sea. The most authentic information concerning the disposal of the three new tug gunboats is that the Iroquois will be retained at San Francisco, the Vigilant sent to Puget Sound, and the Active to San Diego. They all have their 3-inch breechloading rifies on board, and in addition, a Hotchkiss rapid-fire cannon and a Gatling gun apiece. Since the rush of work began at the Navy Yard, on March 1, over \$500,000 has been disbursed to employes.